

vertisements.

BELLS. The Subor
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erect, its eye dilated, and its attitude stiff and unnatural. Suddenly I saw it on the ground, the thick black coils of the boa enfolding its body and legs. First it raised its head, and the reptile slowly unwound himself, compelled to succumb to a power more terrible than his own. My gun has one barrel ridged, the other a smooth bore for shot. I had discharged shot only, not being far off, and the body of the snake was nearly severed; yet in the struggle he had not been hurt. He had entranced his prey, he had broken every nerve, and he had created his body. I measured the snake, and found its length to be eighteen feet nine inches.

The eye of the boa is very peculiar while mesmerizing its prey; it almost appears to emit flame. It may be compared to an amethyst or a ruby, or both, with an emerald shell together, and rapidly revolving in the sun.

more terrible than his own. My gun has one barrel rifled, the other a smooth bore for shot. I had discharged shot only, not being far off, and the body of the snake was nearly severed; yet in the short instant during which he had embraced his prey he had broken every bone of the pretty creature's body. I measured the snake, and found its length to be eighteen feet nine inches.

The eye of the boa is very peculiar while mesmerizing its prey; it almost appears to emit flame. It may be compared to an amethyst or a ruby, or

both, with an emerald stuck together, and rapidly revolving in the sun.

Its mouth was closed, or nearly so, and its long tongue darting from side to side, as if in greedy anticipation of the dish of venison which awaited its devouring jaws.

FACTS FOR THE NATIVES.

It is a matter of envious remark, and ought to be one of grave reflection, that foreigners "succeed"

better than Americans. In our cities and large towns, both on the seaboard and on the great rivers of the interior, the rule is, that foreigners are going up, and that native citizens are going down, as to the extent of their business, their pecuniary resources, their social position, and influence. In Cincinnati and St. Louis, it is the Dutchman who owns the corner buildings. In New York city, it is the Dutchman who is able to rent or own the corner groceries. Germans and Englishmen here wield the most capital. Our heaviest importers, our very large commercial houses, have Europeans at their head. We are conscious of this

pleans at their death. We can count in this island alone, foreigners by the dozen, Scotchmen, Irishmen, Germans, English, and others, who, in their youth, were without a dollar, and thousands of miles from home and friends and kindred, and, at the end of thirty years, are to-day worth their hundreds of thousands, and estimate their fortune at millions.

On the other hand, there are multitudes of the children of native born citizens who had fortunes to begin with, but who are now bankrupt in money.

in character, and in influence; and, thriftless and idle, are going down to an early, or besotted grave.

What makes this wide difference? The poor foreigner comes here with a vivid sense of the evils and the degradation of poverty; he feels that money gives power and influence and position; and, being free to make it, he is willing to work and to save; he is industrious, self-denying and frugal, and the result is, that he rises from the very first

Americans want to live like princes; to do so they must be paid like princes; and, in default of a good salary, they throw up their situations, and knock around, dressed in their best, in order to make a good impression, and thus secure a good

birth. But, before they know it, their money is exhausted; their clothing begins to look seedy and with that they begin to feel mean—and they do not, with a bad hat and not a penny in his pocket, and the last step is to turn to politics, for a "place."

These things merit the consideration of reflecting men; and, until a better remedy is found, let the young be instructed, girls as well as boys, that honest labor is a duty—that idleness, helplessness and thriftlessness is a disgrace—and that poverty.

The trees of the forest held a solemn parliament, wherein they consulted of the innumerable wrongs which the axe had done them : therefore they enacted that no tree should hereafter lend the axe wood for a handle, on pain of being cut down. The axe travels up and down the forest, begs wood

of the cedar, oak, ash, elm, even to the poplar; not one would lend him a chip. At last he desired so much as would serve him to cut down the briars and bushes, alleging that those shrubs did suck away the juice of the ground, hinder the growth, and obscure the glory of the fair and goodly trees. Hereon they were content to afford him so much as he himself took. These be the subtle reaches of sin; to give it but a little advantage on the fair promise to remove thy troubles, and it will cut down the soul.

also. Therefore resist beginnings: trust it not in the least. Consider a sin (as indeed it is) a crucifying of Christ: wilt thou say, I may crucify Christ a little? I may scourge his flesh, wound his side, pierce his heart a little? What man loves the Lord Jesus who would either say it or do it? Consider thy falling into sin a hurling of thyself down from some high pinnacle: wilt thou say, I may break my neck a little? Consider it a casting thyself into unquenchable fire: wilt thou say, I may

WE SHALL BE CHANGED.—1 Cor. xv. 51.

Some men went to China once, and because the people were forbidden to carry the silk-worm out of the country, they hid some of the little creature's eggs in the top of their staves; and so out of those two dry staves came all the silk-worms and all the silk.

in Europe since! What a wonder! A poor rag picker takes a short stick in his hand, and goes into the dirty gutters of the streets of the city, and picks up little bits of rags and of paper. Then he puts into his dirty bag. But these are washed and made over, and come out the pure, white sheets of paper, beautiful enough to have the queen write on it! Who can doubt that God can take these poor bodies, and out of them arise up a new and better body? Out of the very darkness and the bottom of the grave, he can make something that

will be brighter than the sun forever!

ETERNITY.

Eternity has no gray hairs. The flowers fade; the heart withers, man grows old and dies; but the world lies down in the sepulcher of ages, but time writes no wrinkles on eternity. Eternity! Still a pendulous thought! The everpresent, unborn, unchanging, and undying, the endless chain, comprising the life of God—the golden thread, entwining

the destinies of the universe. Earth has its beauties, but time shrouds them for the grave; its palaces, are but the sunshine of an hour; its palaces they are but the gilded sepulchres; its possessions they are toys of changing fortune; its pleasures they are but as bursting bubbles. Not so in the untiried bourne. In the dwelling of the Almighty can come no footsteps of decay. Its day will know no darkening—eternal splendor forbids the approach of night.

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AN puddled in "Analogy" points
 So long, my brain is out of joint—
 has no thought!—O Watson, Greek, aroynt!
 The thought brings back the cork-acrew pain!
 I scarce can see an analogy
 'Twixt human thought and human brain!
 No more the brazen cock I see
 Is solemn or the School of Prophecy!
 I see the School of Sound and Sense
 Of leagues with silver edged bright
 Wed gem-like to the winding shore.
 All day it frets and sighs all night—
 hundred ships that fit like ghosts in white.
 Green fields luxuriant and wide
 Around the radius of a mile—
 With waving woods on either side,
 And birds and flocks and flowers beguile—
 less God, who clothes the country in his smile!
 Ye monks, dyspeptics, men of Quills!
 'Ye seculaphers of dead men's' thoughts!
 Come, leave your cloisters, "probans," pills,
 Your "Bitters," "Physic," fed in quarts,—
 seek "rank and life" or "flowery fields, blue

ON. JOB SMITH'S LETT

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JOE SMITH.

Family Circle.

EDUCATE YOUR CHILDREN.

BY L. D. BARROWS, D. D.

We propose to show what parents should provide for the future of their children. 1. Undoubtedly money, to a certain extent, and with proper instructions, it should be made to do good. But we give it as our deliberate opinion, that in no cases out of ten such a provision proves detrimental to the education, industry and frugality of children, and not unfrequently to the health of them, and in the end of life their financial condition. This is not a necessary result, but a natural and common one. When reserved wealth becomes the dependence of children, few parents or children have the wisdom and energy to enforce to the application, physical or mental, which is productive of success on the other hand, lead directly to idleness, extravagance and dissipation which ruin them. This is not the fault of the money, but parents

With the young, no healthy condition of mind can be attained without nor-

The following considerations will impress parents and students with the true value of education:

1. Education is not a mere livelihood with its physical or mental, is the divinely inspired pursuit of the necessities, comforts and luxuries of life. Money, properly valued and used, a trade or occupation, is a means to an end, and not an end in itself made for this. Solon, recognizing this parental legislation, enacted a law that no child should be educated for a trade, unless a parent in his will should make such a provision. And provided that a child a trade. Educated labor in the form of a trade, is some provision for support, as it is made for a child, and is not a trade, but a trade secured at considerable expense. But who plans to contrast the modest investment of a good education with the enormous expenditure of an expensive? A good seamstress receives from a hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars per annum; a good teacher, from three to five hundred; a good physician, from five to ten hundred; a good mechanic, from six hundred; a good teacher, minister, lawyer, physician, from eight to fifteen hundred. With

those among us who despised him, mainly on account of his jug and bag. This was wrong; for the Lord had made him a man of great power, and he was to save the lowly sinner; but he had no right to make even the poor sinful fear, much less the ungodly despise him. It is a happy thought for children that the despised and forsaken, that the great God is their Father, and that He will be with them, because they are poor, and have wicked parents.

But I was telling you of the school. One day Peter was reading—

"And from little acorns
The teacher told that little acorns
Grow little boys like him; and tall oaks were
The great and good men which much boys might become,
And that was true; and for the little acorns
The schoolers laughed, and thought it were
Too ridiculous that for a boy like Peter to make an
oak. But the little boy's face brightened, and he
said, 'I will be an oak, and I will be a great oak, and
I will be a black eye. Still after, it was said of Peter, that
he was no longer carried a jug and bag, but to earn
his money, and to be a man. It was said, 'I was
too, of this little boy, that when he came to school
and drew for desks and for spirits, he often ran the risk of
severe whipping by purchasing other articles in

of the "tall young men" in that
upon me. He had just returned

FRUITS INCREASED IN SIZE BY THE USE OF COPPER.

M. Dubreuil, a celebrated European horticulturist, says that it has been proven "that melons and various species of fruit trees, the green parts of which are attacked by the mildew, and which bear a weak solution of sulphate of iron, yielded much larger fruits than those not so treated." He adds: "One of my pupils repeated the same experiments in 1884 and 1885, and he gave the first fruit of the kind in June. He repeated the moistening every week, and the fruits were larger than those of the control, and that absorption might be completely effected by the root. The solution was at the rate of twenty-six grains to a quart of water. On the first three, five and six leaves, he gave one quart for the two last waters. He sent us, in the end of February, from a tree thus treated, an *Easter Beurre*, a *Golden Wonder* and a *Golden Bosc*, which he obtained like results the following season. But we doubt whether the results would not be still more

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39. Said her attending physician, "It y

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But in the midst of them all she found it
 upon the arm of the Lord. She died as
 she lived, in the love of God and man.

How beautiful the righteous he died!*

Phryx, Conn., Aug. 2. L. E. DEAN.

July 27, 1874. J. W. HARRIS died of
 illness, Sister ANNA H. HARRIS died of
 illness and departure after a marked illustration
 of the power of the gospel to save. At the close of
 the service, the pastor, J. W. HARRIS, read the
 words and "did not die, but with a shout took
 her among those of whom the world was not wor-
 thy to receive." L. COLLIER, Jr.

Rivers, Mass., July 30.

In Ashmun, N. Y., July 26, of cholera morbus,
 BROOKS C. YOUNG, daughter of George and
 EDNA, of cranston.

And a sainted child from religious privileges,
 her made an open profession of faith in Christ,
 in the house of God, and had prospect for
 the life of eternal life in the feet of the Lord.
 pastor, July 29. A. B. RUSSELL.

In Rockland, Me., July 31st, S. ARGENTA,
 and Sister GRETCHEN, aged 3 years and 10

Shortcomings

are distributed every five years. The last divi-
 dends have promptly and settled.
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 J. FREED, and No. 12 Exchange St., Boston, Mass.
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the author of the first edition, is the editor of Charles Wesley.
JAMES F. MAGEE, 5 Cornhill.
 by
THE NORMAL SCHOOL AT FRAMING-
HAM, N. H. The next term of this institution, for the
 year 1870-71, will open on the 1st of September. The
 examination of candidates for admission will be
 held on the 27th of August. The examination of candidates for
 admission is appropriate for a hundred dollars term, and
 the examination of candidates for admission is not to meet
 the small expenses of the School.
 by
 J. H. ST. Principal.

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APARILLA. A Compound
we have labored to produce the

1. **THE AMERICAN ALMANAC** for 1885, published by the American Almanac Company, New York, N. Y., is a valuable work for the family. It contains a full and complete list of the names of the living and deceased, and is a valuable work for the family. It contains a full and complete list of the names of the living and deceased, and is a valuable work for the family.

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of the Agents, and the name of the Post Office to
be sent to, in order to be sent, in order to be sent,
understanding.

BY FRANKLIN RAND

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test road to heaven," to leap preci-

way, that it is always best to let permanent happiness be gained by the pursuit of happiness, rather than be sought for by evasion, or by the fulfillment of commands or circumstances. A happy, correct the offenders, a happy and break down its defences. We are that the evils of frequent divorce began among the Jews? I should like this should be settled or put to rest, are there not causes, instead of the divorce? Decided affirmatively, that it culminated in the licentiousness of the divorce law. For, Rabbi Akiba said that a woman handsomer than his wife might put his wife away, because it was said, "If she find not favor in his eyes, he shall write her a bill of divorce." The expression of Christ—*"Moses said, I will give you your wives,"*—allow the law at the legal code upon this point was as a civilian than by divine